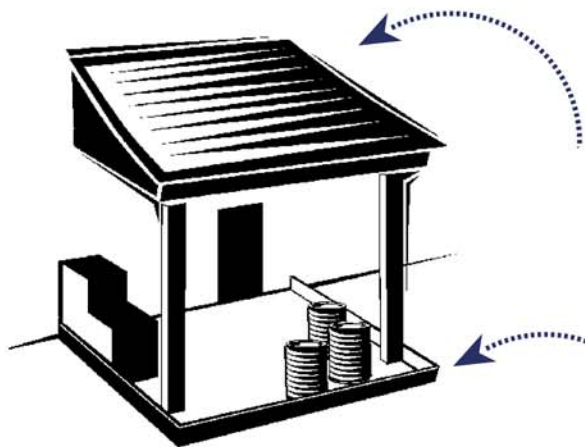


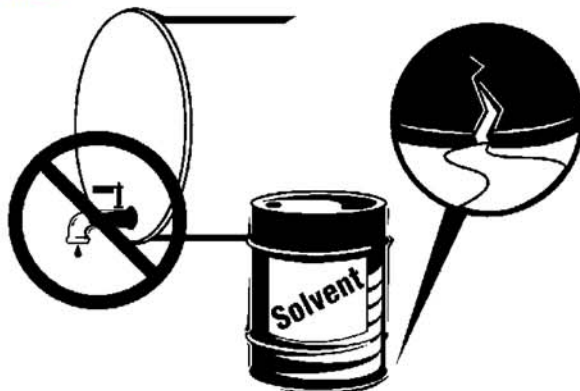
# Primary Metals Facilities

## BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



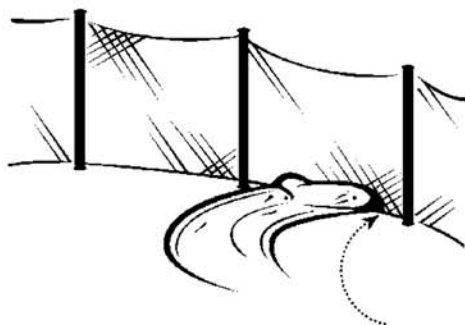
Store materials and waste inside or in covered, bermed areas.

Almacene materiales y desperdicios en interiores, o en áreas cubiertas o rodeadas de un arcén.



Inspect storage areas and equipment for leaks and corrosion, and repair promptly.

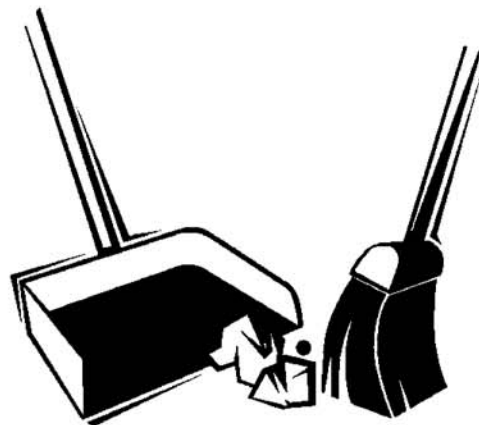
Inspeccione las áreas de almacenamiento y el equipo en busca de goteras y corrosión, y repárelo con prontitud.



Trap particulates coming from storage and handling areas.

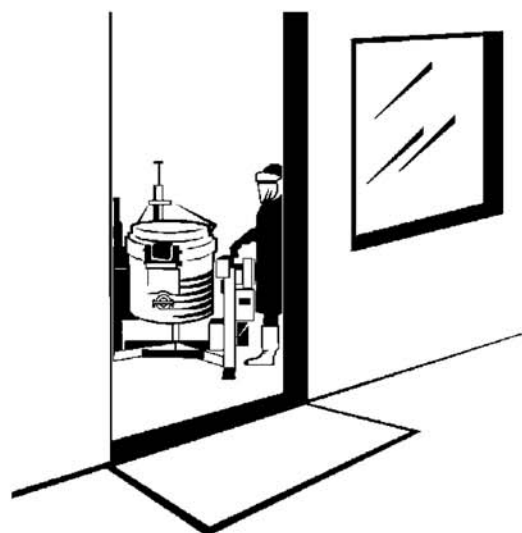
Atrape las partículas provenientes de las áreas de almacenamiento y manejo de productos.

## How to Prevent Stormwater Pollution at a Primary Metals Facility



Regularly sweep fabrication and paved areas.

Barra con regularidad las áreas de fabricación y las pavimentadas.



Perform pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations indoors.

Lleve a cabo todas las operaciones que tengan que ver con verter, enfriar y agitar en interiores.

BMPs

# BMPs

## How to Prevent Stormwater Pollution at a Primary Metals Facility

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

#### ■ Material Storage

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Always store manufacturing dusts and sludges indoors, along with other materials and waste if possible. If outside, materials should be placed under cover in contained areas that prevent stormwater runoff/runoff. Protect materials and wastes from the wind. Piles of coke, coal, waste sand and refractory rubble can also be covered with a tarp. Fluxes and raw casting sand should be placed in silos or covered hoppers. Put all metal product and machining waste in sealed drums or covered dumpsters. Store liquids, such as gas, diesel, kerosene, lubricants and solvents in contained areas.

Use inventory control to minimize the amount of coke, coal, sand, chemicals and raw metal materials stored onsite.

Establish a regular disposal schedule for slag, dross, waste sand, refractory rubble, fly ash, dust collector sludges and solids, and baghouse dust. This reduces the amount of these materials stored and handled onsite.

Prevent particulates from coke, coal, slag and sand storage/handling areas from mixing with stormwater. Route runoff from operations that generate particulates – coke ovens, sintering plants, electric arcs, and furnaces – over paved (impervious) surfaces to prevent soil and groundwater contamination. Trap particulates using filter fabric fences, gravel outlet protection, catch-basin filters, or collection basins with treatment. Regularly remove particulate build-up and maintain devices.

Clean intermediate and finished products to remove residual materials and chemicals before storing them.

Regularly inspect all liquid and waste storage tanks and drums for leaks, spills, corrosion, and damage and repair any problems found. Use dry methods to clean up spills and leaks of materials and waste.

#### ■ Process Operations

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Collect and recycle wastewater used for granulation of slag.

Perform all pouring, cooling, and shakeout operations indoors in areas that have a roof vent to trap fugitive particulate emissions. During the operations, recycle as much casting sand as possible.

Perform regular sweeping and cleaning of waste storage and material handling areas, particularly if sand, dust, machining operation waste, and other particulate matter is being stored or residues are present. Conduct periodic sweeping of all traffic areas.

Frequently inspect all equipment, including pollution control equipment, for spills and leaks of fluids, oil, fuel or wastes and improper operation. Repair leaks if found. During the inspections, look for and clean off accumulations of dust, particulate matter and other material. If possible, store equipment under cover, especially equipment used for furnace charging and material handling activities.

#### ■ Numbers to Call for More Information

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